

THE UNION VEDETTE.

A Champion brave, alert and strong.

To aid the Right, oppose the Wrong.

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The Union Vedette.

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By Officers and Enlisted Men
Of the California and Nevada Volunteers.

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GOVERNOR'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, U. T.,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
December 14, 1863.

To the Honorable the Council and House of Repre-
sentatives of the Legislative Assembly of Utah
Territory:

Gentlemen: As the chosen representatives of
the people you have assembled to deliberate on
the manifold interests committed to your care, and
devise and consummate such measures as will
meet the requirements of the occasion and redound
to the general weal. As a co-ordinate branch of
the Legislative power, I shall be happy at all
times to concur in all proper measures designed
for the protection of the rights of the people of
this Territory, or for the promotion of their ad-
vancement and prosperity, with which the inter-
ests of the Government of the United States are
so intimately connected.

The past season has been one of general good
health and of unusual prosperity to our people.
The earth has yielded bountifully to the industri-
ous hand of the husbandman, and the contents of
our well filled granaries and storehouses have
found a ready market, at highly remunerative
rates, both at home and among the teeming popu-
lations of the northern and western mines.

THE REBELLION—INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

Your meeting affords me an opportunity of con-
gratulating you as American citizens, upon the
successful efforts of the General Government to-
wards quelling an unhallowed rebellion which has
for nearly three years devastated so large a por-
tion of our common country, and upon the well
founded hope, inspired by the recent past, that
peace will soon dawn upon a united and prosper-
ous land.

As Legislators of this Territory and the repre-
sentatives of a people happily far removed from
the scenes of civil strife, it affords me great plea-
sure to be able to announce to you the termination
of hostilities and depredations by the Indians, and
the conclusion of treaties of peace with all the
bands occupying the Territory and the southern
part of Idaho.

For these blessings, under the guidance of a
benign Providence, we are indebted to the loyalty
of the people and the valor of our brave troops at
the East, and to the efficiency, energy and cour-
age, of the California Volunteers in our midst.
Committing to our brethren on the other side of
the mountains, with our fullest sympathy and
heartiest prayers, the honored and heroic task of
crushing out the rebellion, we may safely rely on
the continuance of peace within our borders, so
long as the presence of the soldiers here shall re-
strain the savage from the commission of those
outrages for which he has been so severely pun-
ished.

In accordance with universal custom, it is
deemed proper to invite your attention to those
subjects touching the general welfare which are
likely to demand your consideration, and to sug-

gest such as seem to be required by the wants and
interests of the people.

RE-CODIFICATION OF STATUTES.

A revision of the laws of the Territory would
be desirable and would seem to be required in
view of the present inadequate and defective sys-
tem; but as the expense of re-codification would
necessarily be great, and the urgency of the mat-
ter does not render it indispensably necessary, I
cannot recommend that it be undertaken at the
present time. The dawn of a new era is already
opening upon the Territory, and the shifting
scenes around us, as well as the novel require-
ments which new pursuits and varied enterprises
to which this as well as other young communities
is incident, will render necessary at an early day,
another compilation, as they will require other,
and perhaps different laws from those now on the
statute book.

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

Forming as it does, the Great Basin and the cen-
tre of our extensive mineral region, this Territory
bids fair to rival her neighbors on the east, west
and north in gold and silver mines, while in her
beds of baser metals she will unquestionably sur-
pass either. The evidences of this are abundant,
and each day accumulates, and I congratulate you
on the fact that our extended and varied resources
of mineral wealth are about to be developed—in-
deed are already being developed—and cannot but
result in a large increase of our population. These
interesting facts devolve upon you, as the guardi-
ans of the public peace and welfare, new and re-
sponsible duties. The manifold interests of Agri-
culture, the enduring basis of permanent pros-
perity, should, as I have no doubt they will, re-
ceive your special attention, and be fostered by
every means within your power. In this Territo-
ry, fertile as it is in all the products of the farm,
and abundant as are our harvests beneath the in-
dustrious hand of the husbandman, the soil, in
the main, is only susceptible of cultivation when
watered by our mountain streams, or by means of
artificial water courses. Our people are thus nec-
essarily confined to a very limited area of pro-
ducing land. Every acre that is capable of being
made productive, should, therefore, be preserved
to the people and made to yield its bounteous
products to the willing hand of toil, stimulated as
it unquestionably will be, by the new conditions
and bright prospects of the near future now open-
ing upon the people.

SPANISH FORK AND SANPETE RESERVATIONS.

These suggestions are made in view of the
events daily transpiring around us and prelimi-
nary to calling your attention to the Spanish Fork
and Sanpete Indian reservations. This latter re-
servation, situated in the centre of the fertile val-
ley of that name, and surrounded by an industri-
ous and agricultural population, is of small ex-
tent, embracing not more than five hundred acres.
It has been lying idle for several years past and
there is little probability of its ever again being
required for Indian purposes. The land is capa-
ble of producing good crops and, in justice to the
people, ready and willing to reduce it to profit-
able cultivation, should be vacated as an Indian
reservation, to which it is not adapted and for
which it is evidently not required. The Spanish
Fork reservation, at the southern end of Lake
Utah, contains about 15,000 acres of land, of good
quality and all susceptible of irrigation. Some
years since, a small portion of this reservation
was cultivated as an Indian farm; but the amount
of produce realized was in no manner at all com-
mensurate with the cost to the Government. For
the last three years no work has been performed
on this reservation, and it has returned to a state
of nature; the farm house in very bad repair; the
fences all gone and the land overgrown with
weeds and bushes; indeed, it is to-day simply a
tract of naked, wild land, with few of its improve-
ments yet remaining, and these, at best, but monu-
ments of decay and ruin, no less than of the
mistaken policy which seeks to ameliorate the
condition of the red man by placing him in near
proximity to a thickly populated white settlement.
On the other hand, it has been a fruitful source of
irritation and dissatisfaction to the Indians, who
are continually led to expect benefits which they
never receive; and the fact that, while holding
out hopes destined never to be realized, it draws
the Indians into the most densely populated set-
tlements, to the great annoyance of the citizens
whom they burthen with a heavy and continual
tax, is not the least among the many evils justly
complained of. Even should the reservation be
again devoted to Indian purposes, only a small
portion of it would be cultivated, still leaving the
greater part untilld and running to waste. It is
estimated that the money necessarily expended
annually in maintaining the reservation, would
purchase for the Indians, in the market, at least
double the quantity of provisions that would be
obtained from the farm. After an experience of
two years in the Indian service in this Territory,
I am satisfied that the reservation is a detriment
to the Government, to the Indians and to the peo-
ple. The withholding of such an amount of land
from intelligent cultivation, in view of the great
acquisition of population that we are sure to re-
ceive, is as unwise as it is impolitic, when it is
considered that our people, so far removed from
other sources of supply, are compelled to rely en-

tirely on their own exertions and the limited
amount of arable land throughout the Territory.
It is, therefore, respectfully recommended that
you memorialize the President of the United
States to vacate these reservations and throw the
land open to occupation and cultivation by our
citizens. Your earnest and early attention to the
matter is asked, to the end that it may be brought,
if possible, to a successful issue in time to have
these lands put in cultivation the coming season.

UTAH INDIANS—UINTAH RESERVATION.

The condition of the Utah Indians in this Terri-
tory will require your further attention. Roam-
ing as they do through all our settlements south of
this City, they are and have been since the settle-
ment of the Territory, a great annoyance to, and a
continual, burthensome tax upon the people. The
influx of a considerable mining population
among them may result in disturbances in our
midst, while the assistance that Government is
constantly rendering them cannot result, situated
as they are, in any permanent good.

The General Government has set apart the
country drained by the Uintah river and its tribu-
taries, extending from the Wahatch range of
mountains to the Green or Colorado river, a dis-
tance of some eighty miles, east and west, with at
least an equal distance north and south, as a re-
servation for the permanent settlement of these
Indians. After careful examination it has been
found to be most admirably adapted to that pur-
pose. Many of these Indians are anxious, with the
assistance of the Government, to remove there
and settle, and it is believed that all could be
readily induced to go. The reservation is more
than ample for them all; contains abundance of
game and is well supplied with wood, water, and
grass. I recommend that you memorialize Con-
gress for an appropriation adequate to the pur-
pose, and with a view to the making of a treaty
with these Indians providing for their early re-
moval to that reservation.

ADDITIONAL MAIL FACILITIES.

Your attention is called to the great deficiency
in the mail facilities of this Territory. The large
population that has settled in the rich mining dis-
trict of Idaho, and the consequent great trade and
travel that has sprung up between those points
and this city—their principal source of supplies—
demand an increase of mail facilities. In justice
to the several communities interested, there should
be a daily mail, carried in coaches, from this city
to Eastern Bannack and Virginia Cities, with a
branch of like service from the northern part of
this Territory to Boise or Western Bannack.

The mail from this city south to Payson, through
the large and thriving cities in the valley of Lake
Utah, should be increased to a daily service.

The important and increasing business carried
on between this Territory and Southern California
requires that the mail service to the southern por-
tion of this Territory should be extended through
to San Bernardino and Los Angeles.

There should also be a weekly mail from this
city west to Tooele City and Grantsville, in Tooele
Valley.

It is recommended that you memorialize the Post
Master General for this increased and additional
mail service.

PACIFIC RAILROAD—HOME MANUFACTURES.

The Pacific Railroad, so long the theme of the
orator, the scholar, and the poet; the dream of the
statesman and the hope of the land, is about to be-
come a reality, and the day is not far distant when
its iron bands, bearing on its breast the products
of the world, will unite in interest, as they are now
united in sympathy and affection, the people of
the Atlantic and the Pacific slopes. Each blow on
this undertaking, the grandest enterprise of this or
any other age, but serves to bind with hooks of
steel the farthest extremities of a wide spread con-
tinent, and cement still closer the bonds of our
imperishable Union. But to us it has a nearer and
more practical significance, and as its iron bands
approach us each day, nearer and nearer, from
the East and the West, it draws us closer to our
former homes and opens to our vision the near
prospect of wealth and prosperity, when the rich
commerce of the far off Orient shall seek our doors
through the golden portals of the Occident, to be
exchanged for the products of our farms, the
fabrics of our industry, and the riches of our mines.
This Territory, now so far removed from the East
and the West by lofty mountains and barren
plains, will, when this great work shall have been
consummated, be the highway of the commerce of
the world and the great resting place and depot of
the nation. It is therefore with unalloyed plea-
sure that I can congratulate you on the successful
and rapid progress in the construction of the
Pacific Railroad which is making steady and giant
strides towards us. Its completion will, I have no
doubt, soon place us with our inexhaustible min-
eral resources in the markets of the world, and
cannot but redound to the rapid advancement of
the Territory in all the arts of peace and all the
elements of enduring wealth and prosperity. I
suggest the propriety of your taking early action
with the view of inducing the Company building
the road to erect establishments for the manufac-
ture of iron for its construction through this man-
ifestation of the immense beds of native ore which here

abound, and for which purpose coal is abundant
and of suitable quality within the Territory. While
such course on the part of the Company will result
in a saving to it and tend immensely to the de-
velopment of the resources of the Territory, it
would hasten the completion of the road by ren-
dering practicable the construction of the central
part simultaneously with the extremities. The
subject is commended to your earnest considera-
tion, trusting that you will be able to devise the
proper means to accomplish the result, and prop-
erly set forth the undoubtedly rich mineral re-
sources of this territory.

MINING INTERESTS.

The mining interests of the territory so long
dormant, under the inspiration of the wonderful
progress of our sister States and Territories in
such enterprises, are being rapidly developed and
will claim your earnest and serious attention. Al-
ready are the eyes of thousands fixed upon our
mountains as containing rich stores of yet undis-
covered mineral wealth, and with the early spring
it cannot be doubted that many will hasten hither
to seek for the precious ore. Unless the signs of
the times and the evidences all about us are incor-
rectly interpreted, gold, silver, and copper mining
will soon become one of the most important, if
indeed, not the predominant interest of the terri-
tory, and will require legislation at your hands.
While every encouragement should be given to the
development of our mineral resources, the people
should not be left without some legislation for the
protection of rights and the prevention of wrongs.
By wise and timely action on your part, they
should be enabled to prosecute their mining enter-
prises under such clear provisions of law that each
may fully understand his rights, and thus, as far as
possible, avoid litigation and tumult. California,
the first in rank of mining States in the Union,
early adopted a mining code which experience has
proved to be well calculated to promote those in-
terests and tend to the general well being of
society. At an early stage of her history, a general
law was passed making the mining rules of each
mining district the governing code and giving to
the regulation of the miners themselves, the force,
effect, and validity of statutory enactment. This
law, with such general restraining statutes as were
found, from time to time, to be required, is still in
force and has been found to accomplish the objects
designed far better than could the legislature effect
them by attempting to interfere too much in detail
with so delicate and novel an interest. I recom-
mend the action of the California Legislature as
worthy of your favorable consideration, having
stood the test of time and received the endorse-
ment of a people with the largest experience in
mining pursuits. I would also recommend the
immediate passage of a general Incorporation Act
similar to, if not identical with that adopted in
California, to enable all who see proper to do so to
form companies for the development of our mining
interests and, at the same time, restrict such com-
panies so that the rights of share or stock holders
may be secured and the interests of all classes of
the people preserved.

By judiciously encouraging and wisely directing
the development of our mineral resources, we have
reason to believe that this territory will, at no
distant day, become one of the richest and most
prosperous States in the Union.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Your attention is called to the fact that during
the severe floods of the spring of 1862, the bridge
across the Provo river, near Provo city, was en-
tirely swept away, and unless a new one is speedily
erected, travel between the northern and southern
settlements will be greatly impeded, if not alto-
gether cease during the high waters of spring. It
is also reported to me that the main bridge over
the Sevier river, still further south, is in a dilapi-
dated condition and totally unfit to accommodate
the large travel between the extreme southern
settlements and this city. It is hoped that you
will devise some proper means to remedy these
evils, which have proved a great drawback on the
interests of the people and require some action for
their relief.

ANNUAL REPORTS—FINANCES.

The annual reports of the Treasurer and Au-
ditor of public accounts, are herewith submitted.
The healthy condition of the finances of the Terri-
tory, as presented by these reports, is very grati-
fying. From the Auditor's Report it appears that
the assessed valuation of the taxable property of
the Territory, is five millions forty-eight thousand
and two hundred dollars (\$5,048,200.) From the
Treasurer's Report it appears that there was in
the Treasury at the commencement of the fiscal
year ending October 31st, 1863, five thousand four
hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty-eight
cents (\$5,439 68.) That there was received into
the Treasury during the fiscal year, thirty-two
thousand eight hundred and forty-five dollars and
twelve cents (\$32,845 12.) That there was dis-
bursed during the fiscal year, eleven thousand
four hundred and eighty-five dollars and thirty-
seven cents (\$11,485 37.) Leaving in the Treas-
ury at the close of the fiscal year, October 31st,
1863, twenty-six thousand seven hundred and
ninety-nine dollars and forty-three cents (\$26,
799 43.)

AMOS REED,

Acting Governor.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1863.

Eye Nature's walks, shoot Folly as it flies,
And catch the Manners living as they rise;
Laugh where we must, be candid where we can,
But vindicate the ways of God to Man."—*Pope.*

CONGRESS.

The Sec'y of the Interior has again recommended the taxation of mines of gold and silver, to pay the National debt. We do not believe that Congress can be induced to pass such a law when its full force and effect shall be understood. We are convinced that it would give but a trifle to the National Treasury, while it would greatly retard the opening and successful working of the mines of the country.

The Governor's Message.

The following lines were composed by Mrs. A. F. Stevens, in memory of her late husband, Anthony Stevens, whose career as a gallant soldier at the battle of Bear River, is noticed in a communication we have received from an officer of his regiment. The verses are creditable as well to the talent as to the heart of the authoress, and we insert them with pleasure :

Sacred to the Memory of Anthony Stevens.

BY AURELIA F. STEVENS.

Why should I mourn, for better thou than I, [ing:
Life's problem solved; thou in the grave art sleep-
Ah! men can bravely for their country die;
Women live on, their tearful memories keeping.
Poor, clinging ones, stricken with grief and pain,
Live, weep and smile, and smile and weep again.

O mountain breezes, gently, gently blow,
Bear on thy wings the fragrance of the flowers,
And waft it to the place, where lone and low,
He sleeps, unconscious of the passing hours.
And breathe it softly o'er the sacred spot,
And say, at least, "thou shalt not be forgot."

O summer showers from Heaven kindly fall,
Upon the sod that o'er him now is growing;
O birds of spring, your mates there early call
Breathe forth your music, tender, sad and flowing.
And in your warblings, say, sweet birds, for me—
"One heart, poor soldier, still remembers thee."
College Springs, Page Co., Iowa.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Anthony Stevens was formerly a resident of Siskiyou county, California. Upon the call for volunteers in California in 1861, his was the first name on the list of Company M, 2d Cav. Cal. Volunteers raised in Siskiyou county, in September 1861. He was duty sergeant of his company from its organization until his death. He was engaged in the memorable battle of Bear River, under Colonel (now General) F. Edward Connor, where he greatly distinguished himself for true bravery, standing at his post and dealing out death to the enemy until he received his third wound, when he was carried from the bloody field. He was brought to Camp Douglas, where he died of his wounds, on the 6th of January, 1863.

An Old Friend in a Strange Land.

Strolling into the State House, the other day, to look upon the Solons of Utah, or "the mighty men of Israel" as the Chaplain called them, we were pleased to see the familiar face of our old friend Gen. Jefferson Hunt, formerly a respected member of the California Legislature. It had been long years since we had met, and it reminded us of the good old halcyon days at Benicia and Sacramento, where politicians, great and small, were wont to congregate. For five or six years Gen. Hunt was returned to the Assembly of California from San Bernardino, and was ever an honored and worthy representative of that county. Although a Mormon, and one who would have scorned to disown his opinions, he always received a warm welcome at the State Capital, in a country where Mormonism is not a pet institution, and by his industrious habits and upright course won the respect and confidence of those who knew him. We are glad to find that such men are sent to the Legislature of Utah. However much we may disagree with him on many vital points, we are confident that no improper motive or unworthy act will characterize his course. Gen. Hunt was, in 1855, appointed Brig. Gen. of Militia, by Gov. Bigler, as an evidence of appreciation of his public career as a legislator and as a proof of the estimation in which he was held by the then public authorities of the State. It is something to be proud of, that being a Mormon, he was entrusted in the legislature for successive years with the interests of a gentile community, and won the rank of a Brig. Gen. of Militia. Gen. H. now re-

represents the county of Weber in the Assembly of Utah, and his experience as a California Legislator will be invaluable to his colleagues, now that they are called upon to legislate upon interests similar to those which have made California one of the wealthiest and proudest States of the Confederacy.

The Saints of the Pacific Slope.

We clip the following from a late number of the *Sacramento* (California) *Union*. It will be seen that the reorganized church of Latter Day Saints have extended their missions still west of us. Some time during the past summer J. W. Briggs, mentioned below, arrived in this city, on a missionary enterprise, and has since traversed the settlements seeking to win converts back to what he regards as the true faith, and the teachings of Joseph Smith, the founder of the church. We are not surprised what progress Mr. Briggs has made, but that he is not cordially received by the church rulers in this City is apparent enough. His teachings, in many particulars, are diametrically opposed to those of Brigham Young, and it is not strange that the latter looks upon him with a cold, if not an evil eye. The extracts below purports to give briefly the articles of faith as set forth by young Joe Smith and professed by his follower. The extract from the preface to the article on "Government and Laws" rings like true metal, and it is to be hoped that the followers of Brigham Young in Utah, will respond a hearty answer to this much, at least, of the teachings and sayings of the "New Church."

Elder G. F. Dykes, a missionary from the re-organized Church of Latter Day Saints, under the Presidency of young Joseph Smith, the son of Joseph the martyr, so-called, has arrived in this city from Salt Lake, and proposes to hold forth soon in advocacy of his peculiar faith. The following are among the articles of belief, and to which Brigham Young and his deluded followers are opposed: "We believe in God, the Eternal Father, and in his Son Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Ghost, which beareth record of the Father and the Son; which Father, Son and Holy Ghost are one God, infinite and eternal, without end. Amen. We believe in faith, repentance and baptism by immersion for the remission of sins; and in the laying on of hands on all baptized persons for the gift of the Holy Ghost; in the resurrection of the dead and eternal judgment; also, in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, the emblems of the flesh and blood of our blessed Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. These we hold as the initiatory ordinances of the Church. We believe in the ordinance of the washing of feet (John, chap. xiii.), and that all the members of the Church should add to their faith virtue, knowledge, temperance, patience, godliness, brotherly kindness and charity, and that it is the privilege of the members thus organized to enjoy all the gifts and blessings of the ancient apostolic Church. We believe all men owe obedience and allegiance to the laws of the country in which they live, and that rebellion is worse than the sin of witchcraft, which in olden times was punishable with death. We believe that polygamy originated in the family of old Cain, who introduced into our world murder, idolatry and witchcraft. That Lamech, who was himself a double murderer (Gen. iv., 19, 25), and the sixth in a direct line from Cain, was the first polygamist on this earth; and that the doctrine is only a relic of barbarism. The doctrine originating in that accursed family cannot produce anything among those who practice it but envy, strife, jealousy, discord, contention, misery and death, and that many of the fair daughters of Eve have sunk through it into a premature grave, having their hearts pierced with deep sorrow." The following is the declaration of loyalty to the Government of the United States, by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints: "The Annual Conference of April 6, 1863, at its session of Amboy (Ill.) directed that the Article on 'Governments and laws in general' which are in Doc. and Cov., Section 110, be published in the *Herald* that all may know the ground that the Saints of God occupy with regard to civil rulers and civil laws. It furthermore appointed Joseph Smith, Jason W. Briggs and W. W. Blair, a Committee, to write a brief preface to said Article. We therefore submit the following: It must be evident to the Saints that the time has come when the wrath of God is beginning to be poured out upon the enemies of God and his people, agreeable to the word of promise, and that the most striking and prominent event in bringing it about was the rebellion first of South Carolina, then of all the Southern States, who have been, and are now warring against the Northern States. When it is admitted, and, indeed, declared that South Carolina and the Southern states are in rebellion, it is easy for us to tell where our Government is. It is that authority to which they will not submit, and which they are resisting by force of arms. Without legal and rightful authority properly vested, there could be no such thing as rebellion, for rebellion is resistance to rightful authority. Now rebellion, we are told, is as the sin of witchcraft, and witchcraft was anciently a crime, punishable with death. Rebellion is no less obnoxious now than then. The evils resulting from it are as great now as then, and it should find as little favor and sympathy with the people of God now as it has in any past time. The fact is, God has always called his people to peace—to be obedient to Kings, Governors and rulers in general, except when they dictate in matters of religion—in matters pertaining to the salvation of the soul. It is therefore the duty of all Saints to set a bright and worthy example in this respect to the erring and disobedient family of men."

California Telegraphic Summary

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE UNION YOUTH

The summary punishment of criminals at Los Angeles by a Vigilance Committee, is leading to a general stamping out of desperadoes from the southern portion of the State into Mexico.

The murderer of Mr. Blamford was to-day arrested at San Bernardino, and on his person was found his victim's pistol and watch. The wretch confessed the deed and eleven other murders, and will probably be immediately hung.

Generals Carleton and West are at long periods and charges have been preferred by each against each, of such a serious nature, that it is rumored both will be ordered to Washington for trial, and their successors sent from the East.

Sylvester Mowry and J. Nightingale have sued Generals Carleton and West before the U. S. Court, claiming one million and twenty-five thousand dollars damages for their seizure of the Mowry mines in Arizona and the use thereof.

Nothing of importance has occurred in the Legislature.

San Francisco has been snubbed for election on the Independent ticket by both Houses; no man representing the city, being a Chairman of a committee.

Cheseman, U. S.-Asst. Treasurer, has been sued to recover the money taken from the supposed murderers of Magruder, in Idaho Territory, which was deposited in the Mint.

John Scranton, a prominent citizen of Idaho Territory, and Editor of the *Golden Age*, published at Lewiston, was yesterday sent to the Insane Asylum at Stockton. Cause—Politics and gold on the brain.

Business is quite brisk, particularly in the line of goods suitable for Holiday presents, and our thoroughfares are lined with ladies shopping.

Weather clear, but colder than usual.
The Aquilla and Monitor matter remains *in statu quo*.

Stock market, quiet. Matrimonial market looking up considerably.
Sickness from Intermittent fevers and cold prevails.

Rosecrans

Since the deposition of Gen. Rosecrans from the high command held by him as the head of the Cumberland Department, efforts have been made by some of those papers which always laud the rising sun, but cannot refrain from kicking a dead lion, to lessen the gallant hero in the minds of the people. We have noticed the statement going the rounds of the Eastern carping press that Rosecrans had stated in a public speech at Cincinnati, that "if he had received the forces he might have had, he would have broken the back of the rebellion." Now such an exhibition of vanity and so glaring an attempt to throw the blame of defeat from his own shoulders on the Administration; greatly surprised his friends, and would have been highly improper in one who had just been relieved from high command. We are gratified to find that the speech from which the miserable sentence was taken can bear no such construction as that placed upon it. Taken in the connection in which it was said, great injustice has been done Rosecrans in thus extracting a single sentence without also giving the context. Here is what he really did say in his speech to the Merchants of Cincinnati. The whole speech is a model of modesty and unpretending patriotism, and we regret we have not spare room to publish it entire. Speaking of the enslaved condition of the South, he said :

I see that the best blood of the country is being shed in a war that the victims did not bring about.' The people deplore the war, but they are held by the neck; the military power has got them under its heel. You cannot, therefore, make peace with them. The only way is to keep tightening the cords around them, to get them so broken that the conservative people of the South can help themselves. This they will not attempt until we throttle the military power. Then they will turn to the leaders and say, 'We have had enough of this and will give it up.' Accordingly, I see no hope except in prudently and steadily crowding upon them as we have been doing, and the termination of the struggle at last will be in accordance with the great interests of our country and the world. [Applause.] I had hoped within a year we could have accomplished the reduction of the rebellion. I will say in conclusion that, had we received the forces eight weeks ago that we ought to have had, we would have broken the back of the rebellion before now."

Is it not clear from the context that the obnoxious remark, out of which his enemies have sought to condemn him, had reference to those copperheads who resisted the draft and those laggards of the North who failed to place in the field the soldiers so much needed in Virginia, South Carolina, Missouri and Tennessee, to enable the Administration to crush out this accursed rebellion. Rosecrans was no doubt relieved of his position in Tennessee for good reasons, but that removal does not necessarily affect his standing as a patriot and a soldier. Until then it shall appear that he has been faithless in his trust, or negligent of his duties, let not the wrath of carping scandal seek to malign the fair fame of the brave General who, until overwhelmed by numbers, only met the enemy to conquer him.

THEATRE.—The Union Miners are still continuing to please the audience as is evident from the goodly number of subscribers to every performance. The actors, however, are not only a proof of their popularity, but, however good their entertainments may be, and however much the audience may desire to attend them, they will soon be obliged to stay away, from the fact that the wherewith to purchase tickets is becoming very scarce, and unless that excellent friend of the soldier—the Paymaster—shall soon make us a visit, we fear the Douglas Theater will be obliged to "close for repairs" until he does arrive. The management, no doubt, would willingly give the soldiers credit, if any means could be devised to satisfy the demands upon them. We hope, however, that they may be able to hold out a little longer, as Mr. Paymaster might happen to come. We are pleased to notice that the performances are being more interspersed with farces, and other things, in the dramatic line; as also that some parts of their entertainments heretofore somewhat objectionable, have been discarded. We are pleased to say there is nothing given, so far as the troupe is concerned, that can offend the most fastidious. We could wish, however, that some who attend would preserve better order. Those who attend such places of amusement should remember that the great body of the audience go there to enjoy the performances as "set down in the bills," and not to be disturbed by thoughtless or reckless clamor. They have, as a body, rights to which the individual privileges of persons must give way, if they conflict with them. It may be all very well for those who have seen enough to get up and leave just when the notion suits them, but if they must go out let them in common courtesy choose a proper time, and then go with as little bustle or noise as possible. The management would do well to take charge and make an example of any person who has so little regard for himself or those about him, as to disturb a place of popular amusement. Miss Raffelle seems to be improving in her singing. Her *Vive la America*, as sung on Saturday night last, was much better than heretofore. Some one in the gallery, seeming to appreciate her efforts to please, kindly volunteered in the chorus. The assistance was very good, but, perhaps, would have been louder if everybody else had joined in also.

Utah Legislature.
This body assembled at the Council House in this City on Monday last, and proceeded immediately to effect a permanent organization. In the absence of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Secretary Reed administered to the members of each House, the oath of allegiance prescribed by the last Congress. The following officers were then chosen unanimously.

COUNCIL.
President, Daniel H. Wells, (3rd President of the Church of Latter Day Saints); Secretary, Patrick H. Lynch; Assistant Secretary, Joshua Arthur; Sergeant-at-Arms, P. Free; Messenger, Wm. W. Cluff; Foreman, S. H. B. Smith; Chaplain, Joseph Young, (brother of Brigham).

HOUSE.
Speaker, John Taylor, (one of the Twelve Apostles); Chief Clerk, Thomas Bullock; Assistant Clerk, R. L. Campbell; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. C. Staines; Messenger, J. S. Gleason; Foreman, Orville F. Atwood; Chaplain, W. W. Phelps.
After the organization, the Governor's message was received in joint session, and read by the Clerk of the House. One thousand copies of the message and accompanying documents were ordered to be printed.

The War News.
The news from the East, as published in our telegrams of the week past, is interesting. At latest dates Grant was preparing to move forward after the fleeing rebels, with a view probably of attacking Atlanta, Georgia; a place of much importance, and the site of the large foundries and manufacturing establishments of the Southern Confederacy. Bragg's army seems to be fearfully demoralized. Longstreet has been compelled to raise the siege of Knoxville, and in his retreat is harassed by our pursuing parties, who are said to have captured a number of prisoners and a large portion of his artillery. Maj. Gen. Foster, who was sent to relieve Burnside at Knoxville, has assumed command of the forces there, and Burnside has gone to Cincinnati. Contrary to general expectation, Meade has retired from the Rapidan to the line of the Rappahannock, and it would seem as if the army of the Potomac were about to go into winter quarters. Reports are current that he is to be relieved of the command, and Pleasanton and Hooker are each spoken of as his successor. Lee made an ineffectual attempt with 700 cavalry to cut Meade's communication with Washington, by destroying the railroad bridge at Rappahannock Station.

Fort Bridger.—We learn by special telegram from Fort Bridger, that private Hallman, of Co. I, 3d Inf., was stabbed and killed by private Pepin of same Co., on the 15th inst. No particulars.

Crowded out.—Our items man is on the rampage because a "stirring tale of a sheep" is crowded out of this issue. It shall have a chance next week. Mutton will keep this cold weather.

An inveterate lover of "high, low, Jack." is a peculiar kind of genius; he consults his own happiness and pleasure and is totally regardless of the rights of others.

Excerpts from Prentice—"Or Any Other Man."

Our Devil's Home-thoughts and Side-remarks

Never own that your wife is right.—*Prentice.*
Better still never have to acknowledge that your wife is left—at home taking care of the babies; while you are out flirting with other folks' wives, or drinking bad whisky.

Jeremy Taylor says that it takes a wide garment to cover some people's sins. We wonder if our ladies will think it necessary to expand their crinolines.

Jeremy said sins, not shins, so the sarcasm and the joke are lost.

Parties at a dead lock should extricate themselves with a skeleton key.

Wouldn't it answer the purpose by drafting them into an army corps(e)?

Slander is as much more accumulative than a snow ball as it is blacker.

And often it is rolled up for the same reason—nothing else to do. Idleness is the Devil's own hand maid.

What a life of happiness and honor is that of the husbandman—a life fed by the bounty of earth and sweetened with the airs of heaven.

During the major part of his life he sows kernels, and reaps a general crop of prosperity.

Minor Thoughts.—Our Devil says he hasn't much opinion of the mines of Utah! Perhaps it's because he's not "i' the vein." His fondest hopes are ore, but he is a copper-head in no sense.

Mr. Mason, in writing to Jeff. Davis in 1856 in reference to disunion, said: "I am a candidate for the first halter."

He's a gallous bird, sure enough.

The yell of the rebels on going into battle is said to be exceedingly peculiar.

They remind us of our butcher's mastiff; he was a big yell-oh-dog.

We hear of a bloody mutiny in Bragg's army and of another in Price's. Perhaps the rebels will soon be taking each others' hides for boots, shoes and breeches.

The rebels ought not to be short of leather; Bragg's army has been hiding (in the mountains of Georgia) for the last ten days, and Price got lots of it every time he set sole leather in Missouri.

The rebels who invaded Pennsylvania this summer were mostly bare-foot, and the expedition was a perfect failure.

We suppose that accounts for the Richmond Examiner calling Lee's raid a bootless undertaking.

Why doth a dog waggle his tail? Give it up! I think moth fellows will give that up! You see the dog waggleth his tail becauth the dog ith stwonger than the tail. If he wathn't the tail would waggle the dog! Ye-eth that's what I call a widdle. If I can only recollect him I shall athonith those two girls thome of these dath.

If you love me, thay tho; if you don't love me, thay tho; but if you love me and don't like to thay tho, thegethe my hand!

If you would be tolerated, be tolerant. If you would hear the truth, tell it. If you wouldn't be troubled, don't be troublesome.

Til for Tut.—It is said some of the women who visit the camps wear gutta-percha breasts full of old Bourbon. We guess they find the soldiers a sort of big babies not easily weaned.

Wonder if they find the Illinois troops their best customers?

If husband and wife are fast, there is danger in their case, as in that of a fast team, that the coupling will break.

In that case they ought to be driven tandem—out of respectable society—with Old Nick in the lead.

A Brief Dialogue.—Affectionate parent: Remember, Bobby, it is the early bird that catches the worm.

Bobby.—Yes, Poppy, but how about the worm?

It is better to labor under aberration of mind than aberration of morals.

Because, we suppose, the lunatic asylum is better than the penitentiary.

Inappropriate.—A newly married couple setting up housekeeping on second-hand furniture. Benedick and Beatrice have no use for old made things.

"Long John Westworth." of Chicago, it is said, claims to have his board reduced to half price, because, with him, a little food goes a long way.

Every hungry fellow is willing to be a martyr when he is brought to the stake.

It is meet that he should be. We had as soon suffer martyrdom as attempt to masticate some steaks we wot of.

In a late raid of rebel guerillas in the eastern part of Kentucky, the leader of the band was severely bitten by a big dog.

And the dog died!

New Reading.—The rebels now read a famous passage of Shakespeare, thus:

"There's a Divinity that shapes our ends, rough—Hue them how we will."

It is reported that Jeff. Davis was heartily kissed on his arrival at Selma, Ala., by a rebel in petticoats there. The smack resounded through the streets like a pistol.

The report unfortunately don't add that Jeff. "went off"—and hung himself.

Fisherman's Luck.—A dreadful story was told some time ago of a miserable drunkard who was drowned; his body was not found for several days, and, when at last it was fished up his clothes were filled with eels. He was carried home to his wife, and when they asked her what to do with him, she said, "Set him again."

A Misourible Pun.—A western paper suggests that Missouri politicians are so mixed up that the authorities may as well establish a lottery for the Government and gamble for a governor.

If they play seven up for it, it is hope they won't turn up a "knave."

Recruiting in the Southern armies is going on rapidly.—*Rich. paper.*

Yes! but unfortunately for Jeff's Confederacy, many of their soldiers are going North to recruit—their health. If Jeff gets his deserts, we'll take care of his deserters.

CAMP DOUGLAS
Shaving, Shampooing, and Hair Cutting
SALOON.

JOHN TAUFER, HAS THE PLEASURE OF announcing to the residents of Camp Douglas and vicinity, that he has again opened his Shaving, Shampooing and Hair-Cutting Saloon, and is now prepared to attend to the wants of all who will favor him with a call. dec18-3m

PHOTOGRAPHY.
MESSES. SAVAGE & OTTINGER respectfully announce that they have commenced business in their New Gallery, between the Post-Office and Council House, Great Salt Lake City, and are now prepared to furnish first class Portraiture in any style. We guarantee entire satisfaction. Views of City, Mountain and Lake Scenery, for sale. dec18-2w

CAMP DOUGLAS
THEATER!

The Management have the pleasure of announcing Performances at this Theater
ON MONDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY
Evenings of each week.

No expense will be spared to make the Entertainments worthy of the patronage of a generous public.

The Performances will embrace the
MELO-DRAMATIC, BURLESQUE, AND MINSTRELSY.

The Theater may be had for Dancing Parties, on Reasonable Terms, evenings on which no performance is announced. Good Music for dancing also furnished. R. H. HARRIS, Manager. nov20.

GRAND CHRISTMAS EVE BALL.

WELTON & TAYLOR respectfully announce to their friends that they will give a

Grand Christmas Ball

On Thursday Evening, Dec. 24th,

AT THE CAMP DOUGLAS THEATER,

to which they solicit the attendance of the public.

No pains will be spared to make this one of the the grandest affairs that has ever taken place at Camp Douglas.

In addition to every other luxury that can be prepared, the participants will be treated to

Some Very Fine Bear Meat.

TICKETS (Including Supper).....\$5.00

To be had at Welton & Taylor's saloon, Sutler's store, and at the Salt Lake House, Salt Lake City.

WELTON & TAYLOR.

Camp Douglas, U. T., Dec. 4th, 1863. 3w

DENTISTRY.

D. R. WM. H. GROVES, late of San Francisco, Cal., Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist. Office: Next door to National Hotel, G. S. L. City, U. T. nov27.1m.

Attention! Attention!

CITIZENS OF UTAH!

BRING IN YOUR PRODUCE!

A. GILBERT,

(Next to the Salt Lake House,) calls special attention to his Large and Well-Selected

STOCK OF DRY-GOODS

CONSISTING OF

Cotton,

Woolen, and

Mixed Fabrics,

Calicoes,

Silks,

Drillings,

Flannels,

AND OTHER

STAPLES,

Selected Expressly for this Market;

ALSO

Offers on reasonable Terms

Groceries,

Coffee,

Candles,

Sugars,

Soap,

etc., etc., etc.

Hardware,

Cutlery,

Crockery,

etc., etc.,

ON TERMS TO SUIT.

EXAMINE OUR GOODS

AND TRY OUR PRICES.

Highest Cash Prices paid for Grain.

nov27.1m **A. GILBERT.**

Stanzas.

I cannot give thee up without a tear,
I am not more than human, and my heart
Has grown to hold thee as a thing so dear—
As needful to my being—of life, a part.

I cannot give thee up without a tear,
For life had brought so few bright things to me
Until thou cam'st, my lonely path to cheer,
And all my heart's warm love went forth to thee,

Sweet as a long, bright, sunny dream of Heaven,
Became my life, perfected by thy love—
And every gift, and talent, God had given,
I yielded up to thee, striving to prove

How utterly I loved thee. 'Tis the will
Of One whose power is higher than our own,
That we must part, and tho' I sorrow—still
I know our Father's will must first be done.

I dare not ask thee "Do not quite forget,"
I cannot claim a single thought of thine;
But this I hope,—that all the hard regret,
And woe, and sorrow, will alone be mine.

Another love thy earthly path will cheer,
But this one blow from me all joys must sever;
I cannot give thee up without a tear,
Because I feel I give thee up for ever.

[Cudworth.]

Strange--But true.

The following piece of labored ingenuity occurs in the works of John Taylor, the water poet, which he says reads the same backward and forward; he offers five shillings for as many like as can be brought to him:

"Lewd did I live, and evil did I dwell."

Napoleon is said to have earned the reward when he said:

"Able was I ere I saw Elba."

A baker in Yreka, (Cal.) was the third hero in the field, when he wrote on his sign:

"Yreka Bakery."

Each of these lines reads the same backwards as forwards, a coincidence in the construction of words as rare and little likely to occur, as for a stranger to open a combination lock without knowing the key.—Boise News.

Another cove of happy turn of mind and bred to the business, by the name of Samuel Gillig, bought out the Yreka bakery and put up the sign thus:—winning thereby the fourth crown of immortality:

"S. Gillig's Yreka Bakery."

A decided improvement on the first edition of the same "goak."

Greek Fire.—This article is thus described: It is a sort of paste, and is placed in metallic cases about four inches in length and one in diameter. This case is covered with catridge paper, and primed at one end. These cases or cylinders are deposited in a shell, the shell is then filled with powder, and when it bursts these cases fly in all directions, and burn with intense heat for one minute and a half. Many things were tried before this was invented; but it was found that upon their suddenly coming into the open air they were extinguished. "Greek fire" is not only not affected by sudden contact with the air, but it is impossible to extinguish it. You may throw water upon it or anything else, but so long as you do not exclude the air it will burn until the material is entirely consumed.

Potassium is the main ingredient, which on being thrown into water bursts into a flame and cannot be quenched.

Asking for a Pass.

The Buffalo Courier tells the following anecdote of a prominent railroad gentleman, who is equally renowned for his ability to make and take a joke: A railroad employee, whose home is in Avon, came on Saturday night to ask for a pass to visit his family.

"You are in the employ of the railroad?" inquired the gentleman alluded to.

"Yes."

"You receive your pay regularly?"

"Yes."

"Well, now suppose you were working for a farmer instead of a railroad, would you expect your employer to hitch up his team every Saturday night and carry you home?"

This seemed a poser, but it wasn't.

"No," said the man, promptly. "I wouldn't expect that; but if the farmer had his team hitched up, and was going my way, I should call him a mean cuss if he would not let me ride."

Mr. employee came out three minutes afterwards with a pass, good for twelve months. Served him right.

From Libby Prison.

A letter, dated Nov. 4th, from an officer of the U. S. Army, a prisoner in Libby Prison, at Richmond, says: "There is no prospect now of any exchange, although we number some 13,000, 1,000 of which number are commissioned officers."

New phrase for International Lawyers.—The books are full of essays on Armed Neutrality. England by her perfidious course has given a new term to international law—viz: iron-clad neutrality.

Sextons and undertakers are the cheerfulest people in the world at home, as comedians and circus clowns are the most melancholy in their domestic circle.

Love is a butterfly that from his wings shakes dust in mortal eyes.

JUST IMPORTED!

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

MERCHANDISE,

CONSISTING OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods,

Trimmings, Notions, Crinoline,

HOSIERY, SHOES,

etc.,.....etc.,.....etc.

Stationery, Perfumery,

HARDWARE, CROCKERY,

AND A GREAT VARIETY OF

CLOTHING,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

Suitable to the Wants of the Public.

WANTED!

HAY AND WOOD,

Delivered at Camp Douglas.

WALKER BROS.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
Nov. 24th, 1863.

nov27-tf

RANSOHOFF & BROS.,

MAIN STREET, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.

Now offer to the Public one of the Best

Assorted and Largest Stock of

Dry-Goods, Groceries,

FANCY AND STAPLE ARTICLES,

Ever Brought to this Territory.

Selected With Especial View to this Market!

AT RATES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

A Full Assortment of

Merchandise!

Including

Fancy Articles, Dress Goods,

TRIMMINGS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND

CROCKERY.

In Fact Everything Desirable, Necessary

and useful, from Needles up to Cook-

ing Stoves, from Finest Laces and

Silks to Calicoes, Collars and

WOOLEN GOODS.

Give us a call, and see our prices.

nov27-tf RANSOHOFF & BROS.

WM. MAUGER

Has the pleasure of announcing to the public that he is prepared to perform all work entrusted to him, with neatness and dispatch.

WATCHES REPAIRED

And Warranted to keep Good Time.

All Jewelry repaired by him.

GUARANTEES TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, GOLD

Chains, Watch Guards, Ladies' Watches,

Breastpins, Finger Rings, Brooches,

GOLD STUDS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, ETC.

In fact everything to be found at a Jeweler's Store,

for sale, can be had on the most reasonable terms,

at his shop Camp Douglas, U. T. dec11th

DAQUERREAN GALLERY.

C. D. BECKWITH, has the pleasure of announcing to the public, that he is now prepared to take pictures, of all kinds in the daguerrean art, at prices to suit.

Gallery opposite the Commissary Store, at Camp Douglas, U. T. nov20-1st

CHANGE.

THE undersigned having recently purchased the stock and livery of the "Camp Douglas Express Company," would announce to the public that they will continue the line as heretofore.

Besides the Usual Daily Trips, the Coach will run on each evening of Theater in the City.

Good Saddle Horses may be Obtained at the Stable, and on reasonable terms.

By prompt attention to business we hope to merit the public favor.

STUBBS & EBY.

Camp Douglas, Nov. 30, 1863.

DENTISTRY.

D. R. WM. H. GROVES, late of San Francisco, Cal., Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist.

Office: Next door to National Hotel, G. & L. City, U. T. nov27-1st

BANNAK RESTAURANT & EATING HOUSE.

THE Citizens of G. S. L. City, and the traveling public are respectfully informed that the

Bannack Restaurant and Eating House,

Situated on Main Street, opposite the Salt Lake

House, is now open, and the proprietor is prepared

to furnish Board and Lodging on reasonable

terms. By strict attention to business, and keeping

a first class table, he confidently hopes to secure

liberal share of the public patronage.

Breakfast from half-past seven to nine; Dinner

from half-past twelve to half-past two, and Supper

from half-past five to seven o'clock.

dec4th JOSEPH D. BAYLISS, Proprietor.

BODENBERG & KAHN.

NEW MERCHANDISE,

Just received from the

EASTERN MARKET,

Consisting in part of the best

AMERICAN & ENGLISH PRINTS,

BROWN SHEETINGS,

SATINETS,

LINSEYS,

DENIMS,

JEANS,

FLANNELS,

CHECKS,

Hickory Tweeds,

And a full assortment of

Dress Goods,

Fall and Winter

Clothing,

Boots,

Shoes,

Hats,

HARDWARE, CROCKERY

And a large and general stock of

Groceries,

Tobacco,

Cigars,

Dye Stuff,

etc.,.....etc.,.....etc.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR NEW STOCK.

At the old stand of HOOPER, ELDREDGE & CO.

East Temple Street

dec11th BODENBERG & KAHN.